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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:40:00 ON 13 FEB 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:40:11 ON 13 FEB 2001

L1 69669 S P21  
L2 465 S HISTOCULTURE  
L3 2 S L1 AND L2  
L4 39364 S FLUORESCEN?(6A) (PROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE)  
L5 10 S L4 AND L2  
L6 6 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L7 2 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d au ti so ab 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AU Saito, N. (1); Zhao, M. (1); Li, L. (1); Baranov, E. (1); Katsuoka, K.;  
Hoffman, R. (1)  
TI High efficiency gene transduction and expression of hair follicles in  
vivo  
by ex-vivo adenovirus treatment of histocultured skin.  
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (April, 2000) Vol. 114, No. 4, pp.  
827.  
Meeting Info.: 61st Annual Meeting of the Society for Investigative  
Dermatology. Chicago, Illinois, USA May 10-14, 2000  
ISSN: 0022-202X.

=> d au ti so ab 1-6 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AU Saito, N. (1); Zhao, M. (1); Li, L. (1); Baranov, E. (1); Katsuoka, K.;  
Hoffman, R. (1)  
TI High efficiency gene transduction and expression of hair follicles in  
vivo  
by ex-vivo adenovirus treatment of histocultured skin.  
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (April, 2000) Vol. 114, No. 4, pp.  
827.  
Meeting Info.: 61st Annual Meeting of the Society for Investigative  
Dermatology. Chicago, Illinois, USA May 10-14, 2000  
ISSN: 0022-202X.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
AU Hoffman, Robert M.  
TI Green **fluorescent protein** to visualize cancer  
progression and metastasis  
SO Methods Enzymol. (1999), 302(Green Fluorescent Protein), 20-31  
CODEN: MENZAU; ISSN: 0076-6879  
AB Chinese hamster ovary cells and the human lung adenocarcinoma cell lines  
ANIP 973 and H-460 were transfected with the dicistronic expression  
vector  
contg. the humanized green **fluorescent protein** (GFP)  
cDNA. Stable GFP-expressing clones were selected in 1.5 .mu.M  
methotrexate in vitro and injected s.c. in nude mice. Stable, high-level

expression of GFP was maintained in the s.c. growing tumors. To utilize GFP expression for metastasis studies, fragments of s.c. growing tumor, which were composed of GFP-expressing cells, were implanted by surgical orthotopic implantation (SOI) in the ovary and lung, resp., of nude mice. Subsequent micrometastases were visualized in systemic organs by GFP fluorescence in the lung, liver, brain, skeleton, and other organs down to

the single-cell level. With this fluorescence tool, we detected and visualized for the first time tumor cells at the microscopic level in fresh viable tissue in their normal host organ. The results with the GFP-transfected tumor cells, combined with the use of SOI, demonstrate a fundamental advance in the visualization and study of lung cancer metastasis in process. Lung tissue seeded with GFP-expressing ANIP 973 human lung carcinoma cells was incubated in three-dimensional sponge-gel matrix-supported **histoculture**. Tumor progression was continuously visualized by GFP fluorescence in the same individual cultures over a 52-day period, during which time the tumors spread throughout the histocultured lung. **Histoculture** tumor colonization was selective for the growth of lung cancer cells on lung tissue, as no growth occurred on histocultured mouse liver tissue, as

also obstd. in vivo. The ability to support selective organ colonization in **histoculture** and visualize tumor progression by GFP fluorescence allows the in vitro study of tumor progression in situ. (c) 1999

Academic  
Press.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE  
AU Chishima T; Miyagi Y; Li L; Tan Y; Baranov E; Yang M; Shimada H; Moossa A R; Hoffman R M  
TI Use of **histoculture** and green **fluorescent protein** to visualize tumor cell host interaction [letter].  
SO IN VITRO CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY. ANIMAL, (1997 Nov-Dec) 33 (10) 745-7.  
Journal code: BZE. ISSN: 1071-2690.

✓ L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AU Chishima, Takashi; Miyagi, Yohei; Li, Lingna; Tan, Yuying; Baranov, Eugene; Yang, Meng; Shimada, Hiroshi; Moossa, A. R.; Hoffman, Robert M. (1)  
TI Use of **histoculture** and green **fluorescent protein** to visualize tumor cell host interaction.  
SO In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology Animal, (Nov.-Dec., 1997) Vol. 33, No. 10, pp. 745-747.  
ISSN: 1071-2690.

✓ L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE  
AU Chishima T; Yang M; Miyagi Y; Li L; Tan Y; Baranov E; Shimada H; Moossa A R; Penman S; Hoffman R M  
TI Governing step of metastasis visualized in vitro.  
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1997 Oct 14) 94 (21) 11573-6.  
AB Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.  
Metastasis is the ultimate life-threatening stage of cancer. The lack of accurate model systems thwarted studies of the metastatic cell's basic biology. To follow continuously the succeeding stages of metastatic colony growth, we heritably labeled cells from the human lung adenocarcinoma cell line ANIP 973 with green **fluorescent protein** (GFP) by transfection with GFP cDNA. Labeled cells were then injected intravenously into nude mice, where, by 7 days, they formed brilliantly fluorescing metastatic colonies on mouse lung [Chishima, T., Miyagi, Y., Wang, X., Yang, M., Tan, Y., Shimada, H., Moossa, A. R. & Hoffman, R. M. (1997)

Clin. Exp. Metastasis 15, 547-552]. The seeded lung tissue was then excised and incubated in the three-dimensional sponge-gel-matrix-supported

**histoculture** that maintained the critical features of progressive in vivo tumor colonization while allowing continuous access for measurement and manipulation. Tumor progression was continuously visualized by GFP fluorescence in the same individual cultures over a 52-day period, during which the tumors spread throughout the lung.

**Histoculture** tumor colonization was selective for lung cancer cells to grow on lung tissue, because no growth occurred on histocultured mouse liver tissue, which was also observed in vivo. The ability to support selective organ colonization in **histoculture** and visualize tumor progression by GFP fluorescence allows the in vitro study of the governing processes of metastasis [Kuo, T.-H., Kubota, T.,

Watanbe,

M., Furukawa, T., Teramoto, T., Ishibiki, K., Kitajima, M., Moossa, A.

R.,

✓ Penman, S. & Hoffman, R. M. (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92, 12085-12089]. The results presented here provide significant, new opportunities to understand and to develop treatments that prevent and possibly reverse metastasis.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)

AU Chishima T; Miyagi Y; Li L N; Tan Y Y; Baranov E; Yang M; Shimada H; Moossa A R; Hoffman R M (Reprint)

TI Use of **histoculture** and green **fluorescent**

**protein** to visualize tumor cell host interaction

SO IN VITRO CELLULAR & DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY-ANIMAL, (NOV-DEC 1997) Vol. 33, No. 10, pp. 745-747.

Publisher: SOC IN VITRO BIOLOGY, 9315 LARGO DR WEST, STE 25, LARGO, MD 20774.

ISSN: 1071-2690.

=> d 1-2 au ti so ab 17

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

IN Zhao, Ming

TI Method and model for restoring hair pigmentation caused by tyrosinase gene

and melanin biosynthesis disorder

SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXKDC

AB A compn. and method for treating disorders related to tyrosinase gene expression and melanin biosynthesis is disclosed. The compn. comprises a tyrosinase encoding nucleotide sequence and an ORF-438 encoding nucleotide

sequence derived from Streptomyces, adapted for expression in mammalian cells. Also disclosed is a model system for evaluating agents that

affect

pigmentation, and a method for treating alopecia by gene therapy by providing a gene encoding a cell cycle inhibitor.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

IN Lishko, Valeryi; Li, Lingna

TI Method to deliver compositions conferring resistance to alopecia to hair follicles

SO U.S., 41 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,641,508.

CODEN: USXXAM

AB The invention describes a method to deliver a compn. selectively to hair follicles using a liposomal formulation. Proteins which are cell cycle inhibitors are products of the multi-drug resistance gene or the recombinant materials for their prodn. are targeted to hair follicles by encapsulating them in liposomes. Rat skin **histocultures** were

5914, 176

pretreated with liposomes contg. p15 proteins, phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol, and phosphatidylethanolamine, then treated with melphalan and doxorubicin; the pretreatment was found to prevent almost completely the chemotherapy-induced alopecia in the skin **histoculture**.

=> d bib 17

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 2000:291242 CAPLUS  
DN 132:330595  
TI Method and model for restoring hair pigmentation caused by tyrosinase gene  
and melanin biosynthesis disorder  
IN Zhao, Ming  
PA Anticancer, Inc., USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000024895	A2	20000504	WO 1999-US25118	19991027
	WO 2000024895	A3	20001130		
	W:	AE, AU, CA, CR, DM, JP, MA, TZ			
	RW:	AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE			
PRAI	US 1998-105725		19981027		
	US 1998-105831		19981027		

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FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:40:11 ON 13 FEB 2001

L1 69669 S P21  
L2 465 S HISTOCULTURE  
L3 2 S L1 AND L2  
L4 39364 S FLUORESCEN?(6A) (PROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE)  
L5 10 S L4 AND L2  
L6 6 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L7 2 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L8 115160 S FOLLICLE  
L9 28 S L2 AND L8  
L10 28 S L9 AND HAIR  
L11 13 DUP REM L10 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-13 au ti so 111

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
IN Zhao, Ming  
TI Method and model for restoring **hair** pigmentation caused by tyrosinase gene and melanin biosynthesis disorder  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AU Saito, N. (1); Zhao, M. (1); Li, L. (1); Baranov, E. (1); Katsuoka, K.; Hoffman, R. (1)  
TI High efficiency gene transduction and expression of **hair** **follicles** in vivo by ex-vivo adenovirus treatment of histocultured skin.  
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (April, 2000) Vol. 114, No. 4, pp. 827.  
Meeting Info.: 61st Annual Meeting of the Society for Investigative Dermatology. Chicago, Illinois, USA May 10-14, 2000  
ISSN: 0022-202X.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
AU Zhao, Ming; Saito, Norimitsu; Li, Lingna; Baranov, Eugene; Kondoh, Hirofumi; Mishima, Yutaka; Sugiyama, Masaeori; Katsuoka, Kensei; Hoffman, Robert M.  
TI A novel approach to gene therapy of Albino **hair** in **histoculture** with a retroviral Streptomyces tyrosinase gene  
SO Pigm. Cell Res. (2000), 13(5), 345-351  
CODEN: PCREEA; ISSN: 0893-5785

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
IN Miljkovic, Dusan; Geller, Jack; Olbina, Gordana  
TI Use of genistein and related compounds to treat certain sex hormone related conditions  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

IN Lishko, Valeryi; Li, Lingna  
TI Method to deliver compositions conferring resistance to alopecia to  
**hair follicles**  
SO U.S., 41 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,641,908.  
CODEN: USXXAM

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 13 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2  
AU Hoffman R M  
TI Topical liposome targeting of dyes, melanins, genes, and proteins  
selectively to **hair follicles**.  
SO JOURNAL OF DRUG TARGETING, (1998) 5 (2) 67-74. Ref: 26  
Journal code: B3S. ISSN: 1061-186X.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AU Li, L.; Baranov, E.; Hoffman, R. M.  
TI Novel approaches for chemotherapy alopecia: **Histoculture** skin  
models, apoptosis and liposome **hair-follicle** targeting  
of proteins and genes.  
SO Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual  
Meeting, (March, 1998) Vol. 39, pp. 62.  
Meeting Info.: 89th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer  
Research New Orleans, Louisiana, USA March 28-April 1, 1998 American  
Association for Cancer Research  
. ISSN: 0197-016X.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AU Li, Lingna; Baranov, Eugene; Hoffman, Robert M.  
TI Chemotherapy-induced Alopecia in vitro.  
SO In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology Animal, (March, 1998) Vol. 34,  
No. 3 PART 2, pp. 27A.  
Meeting Info.: 1998 Meeting of the Society for In Vitro Biology Las  
Vegas,  
Nevada, USA May 30-June 4, 1998 Society for In Vitro Biology  
. ISSN: 1071-2690.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 13 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3  
AU Li L; Hoffman R M  
TI The feasibility of targeted selective gene therapy of the **hair**  
**follicle**.  
SO NATURE MEDICINE, (1995 Jul) 1 (7) 705-6.  
Journal code: CG5. ISSN: 1078-8956.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 13 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4  
AU Paus R; Krejci-Papa N; Li L; Czarnetzki F M; Hoffman R M  
TI Correlation of proteolytic activities of organ cultured intact mouse skin  
with defined **hair** cycle stages.  
SO JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGICAL SCIENCE, (1994 Jun) 7 (3) 202-9.  
Journal code: AY9. ISSN: 0923-1811.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 13 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5  
AU Li L; Margolis L B; Paus R; Hoffman R M  
TI **Hair** shaft elongation, **follicle** growth, and  
spontaneous regression in long-term, gelatin sponge-supported  
**histoculture** of human scalp skin.  
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA, (1992 Sep 15) 89 (18) 8764-8.  
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 6  
AU Li, Lingna; Slominski, Andrezj; Paus, Raif; Hoffman, Robert M. (1)  
TI Skin **histoculture** assay for studying the **hair** cycle.  
SO In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology, (1992) Vol. 28A, No. 11-12,  
pp.  
695-698.  
ISSN: 0883-8364.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 13 MEDLINE

DUPPLICATE 7

AU Li L N; Margolis B; Hoffman R M

TI Skin toxicity determined in vitro by three-dimensional, native-state  
**histoculture.**

SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA, (1991 Mar 1) 88 (5) 1908-12.  
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:38:06 ON 13 FEB 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:38:50 ON 13 FEB 2003

L1 23374 S ALOPECIA  
L2 85023 S P21  
L3 1 S L1(8A)L2

=> d bib ab 13

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 2000:291242 CAPLUS  
DN 132:330595  
TI Method and model for restoring hair pigmentation caused by tyrosinase gene and melanin biosynthesis disorder  
IN Zhao, Ming  
PA Anticancer, Inc., USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000024895	A2	20000504	WO 1999-US25118	19991027
	WO 2000024895	A3	20001130		
	W: AE, AU, CA, CR, DM, JP, MA, TZ				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 1127121	A2	20010829	EP 1999-956693	19991027
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 6372489	B1	20020416	US 1999-427700	19991027
PRAI	US 1998-105725P	P	19981027		
	US 1998-105831P	P	19981027		
	WO 1999-US25118	W	19991027		
AB	A compn. and method for treating disorders related to tyrosinase gene expression and melanin biosynthesis is disclosed. The compn. comprises a tyrosinase encoding nucleotide sequence and an ORF-438 encoding nucleotide sequence derived from <i>Streptomyces</i> , adapted for expression in mammalian cells. Also disclosed is a model system for evaluating agents that affect pigmentation, and a method for treating alopecia by gene therapy by providing a gene encoding a cell cycle inhibitor.				

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:54:14 ON 13 FEB 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:54:36 ON 13 FEB 2001

L1 69669 S P21  
L2 11856 S CELL(W) CYCLE(6A) INHIBIT?  
L3 1648 S L1 AND L2  
L4 24512 S FOLLICLE(5A) CELL  
L5 2 S L3 AND L4  
L6 2 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-2 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1998:324779 CAPLUS  
DN 129:19692  
TI Method to deliver compositions conferring resistance to alopecia to hair follicles  
IN Lishko, Valeryi; Li, Lingna  
PA Anticancer, Inc., USA  
SO U.S., 41 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,641,508.  
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent  
LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5753263	A	19980519	US 1995-486520	19950607
	US 5641508	A	19970624	US 1994-181471	19940113
	CA 2159626	AA	19941013	CA 1994-2159626	19940401
	US 5914126	A	19990622	US 1997-858469	19970520
	US 5965157	A	19991012	US 1997-858970	19970520

PRAI US 1993-41553 19930402  
US 1994-181471 19940113  
US 1992-41553 19920402  
WO 1994-US3634 19940401  
US 1995-486520 19950607

AB The invention describes a method to deliver a compn. selectively to hair follicles using a liposomal formulation. Proteins which are **cell cycle inhibitors** are products of the multi-drug resistance gene or the recombinant materials for their prodn. are targeted

to hair follicles by encapsulating them in liposomes. Rat skin histocultures were pretreated with liposomes contg. p15 proteins, phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol, and phosphatidylethanolamine, then treated with melphalan and doxorubicin; the pretreatment was found to prevent almost completely the chemotherapy-induced alopecia in the skin histoculture.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)

AN 1998:517751 SCISEARCH

GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: ZX073

TI Hormone-induced proliferation and differentiation of granulosa cells: A coordinated balance of the cell cycle regulators cyclin D2 and p27(Kip1)

AU Robker R L; Richards J S (Reprint)  
CS BAYLOR COLL MED, DEPT CELL BIOL, HOUSTON, TX 77030 (Reprint); BAYLOR COLL  
MED, DEPT CELL BIOL, HOUSTON, TX 77030  
CYA USA  
SO MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY, (JUL 1998) Vol. 12, No. 7, pp. 924-940.  
Publisher: ENDOCRINE SOC, 4350 EAST WEST HIGHWAY SUITE 500, BETHESDA, MD  
20814-4110.  
ISSN: 0888-8809.  
DT Article; Journal  
FS LIFE  
LA English  
REC Reference Count: 80  
\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*  
AB The proliferation and terminal differentiation of granulosa cells are critical for normal follicular growth, ovulation, and luteinization. Therefore, the *in situ* localization and hormonal regulation of cell cycle activators (cyclin D1, D2, and D3) and **cell cycle inhibitors** (p27(Kip1) and p21(Cip1)) were analyzed in ovaries of mice and rats at defined stages of follicular growth and differentiation. Cyclin D2 mRNA was specifically localized to granulosa **cells** of growing **follicles**, while cyclin D1 and cyclin D3 were restricted to theca cells. In hypophysectomized (H) rats, cyclin D2 mRNA and protein were increased in granulosa cells by treatment with estradiol or FSH and were increased maximally by treatment with both hormones. In serum-free cultures of rat granulosa cells, cyclin D2 mRNA was rapidly elevated in response to FSH, forskolin, and estradiol, indicating that estradiol as well as cAMP can act directly and independently to increase cyclin D2 expression. The levels of p27(Kip1) protein were not increased in response to estradiol or FSH. In contrast, when ovulatory doses of human CG (LH) were administered to hormonally primed H rats to stimulate luteinization, cyclin D2 mRNA and protein were rapidly decreased and undetectable within 4 h, specifically in granulosa **cells** of large **follicles**. Also in response to LH, the expression of the **cell cycle inhibitor** p27(Kip1) was induced between 12 and 24 h (p21(Cip1) was induced within 4 h) and remained elevated specifically in luteal tissue. A critical role for cyclin D2 in the hormone-dependent phase of follicular growth is illustrated by the ovarian follicles of cyclin D2(-/-) mice, which do not undergo rapid growth in response to hormones, but do express markers of FSH/LH action, cell cycle exit, and terminal differentiation. Collectively, these data indicate that FSH and estradiol regulate granulosa cell proliferation during the development of preovulatory follicles by increasing levels of cyclin D2 relative to p27(Kip1) and that LH terminates follicular growth by down-regulating cyclin D2 concurrent with up-regulation of p27(Kip1) and p21(Cip1).